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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

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Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Fine Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 141¾.

CITY ITEMS.

Dr. Humphrey's Medicines
at Fulton's, Fifth street.

Baking Powder.
The best, purest, cheapest and most healthful Baking Powder is Prof. Morris' Anumes. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

Indigo, Potash.
Soda Ash, White Lead and Oils, are specialities at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street, and sold very low.

Another Chance.
Thursday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street, will be continued the great auction sale of new and seasonable Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, without reserve.

One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents
per yard, cash, is the price we are now selling a good ten-quarter Linen Sheeting at. It is not time, but a good heavy, honest article. Remember the place on the northeast corner of Fourth and Markets street, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Burchfield, just next door to our former place of business. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Two Cases of Piles Cured by Dr.
Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, the being quite paralyzed with the Piles. Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, beside the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines
Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

John Covode in Louisiana.

It has been already announced that Mr. John Covode, of Pennsylvana, has been spending some time in Louisiana, and it has been supposed that he visited that State at the instance of the President. His object was to obtain information on the actual condition of affairs. He has paid especial attention to the subject of the colored population, and being a man of decided opinions, expresses himself without equivocation. He is said to have declared that "he installed the freedmen on the plantations of Louisiana, and was satisfied that if they continued under the political control of the whites their condition will be worse than before." He addressed an assemblage of advocates of universal suffrage of loyal men at New Orleans some days since, declaring his views of the subject. They differ widely from those expressed by Governor Wells. After a brief introduction of the subject, he said:

"Gentlemen, you will not, of course, expect a speech from me. But I have a few words to say to encourage you in your efforts. I know the sentiment of Congress, and I feel perfectly sure that, until the people of Louisiana will adopt the policy advocated here to-night, no representatives from your State will ever be admitted to the floor of Congress. You may find obstacles in your way. You may be betrayed. But stand fast, gentlemen, and the loyal people of the nation will stand by you.

"I am glad that I came here. I came here to be posted, through personal observation, on the state of affairs. I am convinced that the freedmen on the plantations. I am now going back to Washington, well aware of the condition of things. I shall have to report adversely to the policy for the Government to follow. My view is, that all loyal men ought to vote. My view, I repeat, is, that the struggle should not have to have been for naught. The disfranchised colored man will be in a worse condition than before.

"I advise you to continue in your policy. I will not detain you any longer; but, without further remark, I will say to you that you are on the right track."

The Monitor Dictator—Her Final Trial Trip.

The United States ocean monitor Dictator and her consort, the Vanderbilt, sailed on Saturday from New York. This is the final trip of the Dictator, and if she meets the expectations of her commanding officers she will be accepted by the Government. The trip is thus laid down:

The monitor is to steam from New York port up Long Island Sound, stopping at Newport; thence proceeding with her consort to Boston; so on to Portsmouth, Portland, and finally to Halifax. If necessary, under directionary with the officers whether she steams across the Atlantic; if everything works well, she will attempt it. Her voyage will be short. Her speed is required to be at least ten knots, which she has already made from Fortress Monroe to New York. It is expected she will now make from eleven to twelve knots, as her machinery has been considerably improved under the direction of Captain Ericsson. The vessel is 1,603 tons capacity, with single turret, and was built by C. H. Delamater, in New York city. She was launched December 26, 1863. Her crew numbers 202 souls.

GAMBLING IN MEXICO.—A writer dating a letter from Halpan, a small city, about twelve leagues from Mexico, describes the population as consisting of ten or fifteen thousand people crowding the filthy streets, all pushing promiscuously to get at the gambling booths. Every house, every room, every corner, every alleyway, and every spot where a table or a plank could be made to stand without stopping the circulation, were occupied by fellows sitting before piles of money. That money, or about the whole of it, belonged to two individuals, Escandon and Baron—the two worthies who had obtained the concession of the law. Just think of it—those two firms are the Crossuses of Mexico. They have money by the bushel, till they are jealous of the Indian Chief, their poor, starving countrymen. It is true their fortunes have been accumulated by just such means; but when to stop—and saw enough? Why not allow the reform intended by the sovereign to be accumulated? Oh! what a heart, what a conscience some men have! I suppose that myself and the French grandarmes were the only ones who did not try their luck. The fashionable grandins, the poor; ragged men, the young, the old, the women and the children, were playing. The highest as well as the lowest risks were accepted by the cool and light fingered fellows who were beating the cards or pushing the three-colored wheel. I have seen men put down one thousand dollars, and I have seen little girls, about naked, watch the result of venturing their whole—one cent. The same men who had burrowed that hell had created means to provide it with victims. Pawnbroker shops were multiplied around. There everything was accepted. Costly jewery, horses, and garments of all descriptions—I say garments, I ought to say rags, for piles of the clothes accepted were literally taken from the pawnbroker to the pawnbroker. Many a fellow went on horseback and came back on foot. Many a father came back naked, and had to throw his children in the streets upon the charity of the lucky fellows.

Is it So?—The man Stewart, who has been arrested for the murder of the Joyce children—one of the most awful crimes on record—is said to have a mother living in Pittsburgh. He is thus described:

The man who is charged with this horrible crime is of Irish descent, and about twenty-four years of age. He is stout built, of medium height, has a short thick neck, full face, dark brown hair, and cold blue eyes, with very heavy shaggy eyebrows. He has a mother living in Pittsburg, Pa. Taken altogether, Stewart hardly has the appearance of being so hardened a wretch as to be capable of committing such a crime with which he stands charged. He is, however, a perfect bounty-jumper, and has followed that rascally business, according to his own confession, for some time. He acknowledges that he has deserted from the service as many as nine different times, and has re-enlisted sometimes under an assumed name. He says that for two years he was on board the sloop-of-war Pensacola, and that afterwards enlisted in the 4th New Hampshire regiment. He enlisted the last time, June 16th, in the 20th United States Regulars at Fort Independence.

On Saturday last a shooting affray took place in Greensburg, originating from a calithumpian serenade. A man named Clopper attempted to drive the serenaders away, when he was struck with a stone and badly injured. On his recovery, he met a lad named Cline, and under the impression that he was the one who struck him with the stone, gave him a beating. Meeting the boy on Saturday, and not satisfied with the previous beating, he drew a pistol and discharged it three times at the lad, fortunately missing him. Clopper was arrested by the sheriff and held to bail.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1865. NO. 257.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A NEWSPAPER CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

From the South.

Celebration of the Fourth of July at Charleston.

Address of Gov. Johnson of Georgia

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamer America brings Savannah dates to the 8th. The *Herald* says the Fourth was celebrated in Charleston in appropriate style by an excursion down the river, a parade by the Home Guards and exercises in Zion Church. A Fourth of July Association was formed, with the Hon. A. H. Mackey, as President.

General Gilmore revisited Charleston on the 5th, and was consulted by a large number of Carolinians on matters relative to their personal interests. In the evening he proceeded to the only iron-clad in the harbor. The Kattskill has been ordered North.

The first foreign vessel arrived with an assorted cargo on the 4th, from Bermuda.

The 47th Pennsylvania has gone from Savannah to Columbia, S. C.

The Savannah *Press* announces the arrival of 300 bales of cotton from Augusta, and says as soon as roads can be constructed, thousands of bales will come from the same direction.

Mr. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia, in an address to the people of Savannah on the 1st ult., admonishes them to recognize and look squarely in the face the great changes and facts which had been reduced by the war, and take the oath prescribed by the President with sincerity, and renew their allegiance to go to work manfully, and with a will to rehabilitate their contract with the great sisterhood of the Union. He called their attention particularly to the fact that slavery in their State was gone and could not be restored.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

Rumored Invasion of St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Eagle arrived from Havana on the 4th. She celebrated the Fourth of July at Havana, by salutes, morning, noon and night, which the Spanish war vessels and authorities acknowledged.

Rumors of the invasion of St. Domingo by the Haytiens were daily increasing. Report said the President of the Republic, with four of his ministers and an escort of two hundred and fifty men had come within two miles of the capital to confer with the Spanish and propose a treaty. The result was unknown.

The rebel steamer Owl, Captain Moffit, had left Montreal for Liverpool.

Receipts from Sales of Cotton and Abandoned Property.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The *Times* learns that Collector Draper paid into the Treasury $1,200,000 in gold, being the proceeds of the several sales of cotton and other abandoned property. Money from these sales is no longer a special fund, but goes into the General Treasury account, and applications for demands for property of the kinds specified, seized or destroyed by the Government will have to prosecute their cases before the Court of Claims, and, if successful, wait for special appropriation by Congress to do them justice.

Visitors Calling on President Johnson.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says that the crowd calling on the President is so great to-day that visitors are stopped at the lower stairs. The crowd thus detained half filled the East Room. General Dix, who arrived to-day, was the only one admitted, except the Lord Mayor Mansion.

The Postmaster General had an interview with the President upon the subject of Southern mail facilities, which will be extended as rapidly as possible.

Col. John Logan, brother of Gen. Logan, is here applying for the Marshalship of the Southern District of Illinois.

Appointment or Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July, 12.—The following among other appointments and re-appointments of postmasters have just been made: Alex. Sharp, Richmond, Virginia; Prescott Wright, Springfield, Illinois; Alexander Williams, Jefferson City, Missouri; George W. Patton, Altoona; Mrs. Margaret Silliman, Pottsville; Wm. C. Wiley, Washington; H. Shively, Evansville; Achilles Williams, Richmond, Indiana.

Admiral Dupont's Bequest.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—A special dispatch to the *Press*, contains the following among the relatives of Admiral Dupont, the reported bequest of his prize money to an asylum for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, and says that the amount does not exceed $50,000.

Graves of Pennsylvanians at Danville.

The following is a list of the names of Pennsylvanians who were buried at Danville during 1864, the names being copied just as they were inscribed over the graves. It is thought many of the names are incorrectly spelled, and the number of the regiment in some instances may be wrong.

J Downe, C, 1st Pennsylvania, Nov. 20
T Hance, A, 11th Pennsylvania, Nov. 27
A Schoppe, C, 12th Pennsylvania, Nov 24.
J Tate, F, 24 Pennsylvania, Nov 24.
W Rosner, G, 39th Pennsylvania, Nov 29.
C Ellebger, B, 98th Pennsylvania, Nov 16
S Bear, D, 16th Pennsylvania, Nov 16.
H Farthingil, G, 20th Pennsylvania, Nov 18.
J Greenwood, G, 20th Pennsylvania, Nov 20.
B Allender, G, 5th Pennsylvania, Nov 14.
J Miller, K, 16th Pennsylvania, Nov 13.
A Ihle, G, 2d Pennsylvania, Nov 12.
J Wapon, E, 20th Pennsylvania, Nov 9.
F Hile, G, 190th Pennsylvania, Nov 11.
E Jones, C, 13th Pennsylvania, Nov 2.
M Sharp, F, 90th Pennsylvania, Oct 31.
T Clancy, C, 3d or 12th Pennsylvania, Oct 29.
J Richardson, C, 90th Pennsylvania, Oct 27.
J B Allen, F, 20th Pennsylvania, Oct 9.
A Wants, D, 45th Pennsylvania, Oct 7.
H Michaels, D, 45th Pennsylvania, Oct 6.
A Paleman, A, 87th Pennsylvania, Oct 2.
G Harvey, D, 24 Pennsylvania, Oct 3.
A Hunsinger, F, 87th Pennsylvania, Sept 27.
J M Mcliney, C, 119th Pennsylvania, Sept 20.
J McGee, C, 24 Pennsylvania, Sept 26.
T Crowl, H, 58th Pennsylvania, Sept 18.
G Roberts, A, 93d Pennsylvania, Sept 16.
J Simpson, C, 24 Pennsylvania, Sept 15.
S Merrick, K, 134th Pennsylvania, Sept 18.
A Walton, A, 93d Pennsylvania, Sept 4.
J P Henderson, D, 100th Pennsylvania, Aug 23.
H Banchart, B, 14th Pa, Dec 17.
H Hutton, A, 93d Pennsylvania, March 25.
J R Maben, D, 18th Pennsylvania, Feb 12.
L Y Decker, B, 79th Pennsylvania, Feb 11.
W Mawkell, K, 134th Pennsylvania, Jan 19.
W Allert, B, 52d Pennsylvania, Jan 12.
H Gillespie, C, 18th Pennsylvania, Jan 2.
A P Bonnyer, B, 18th Pennsylvania, Dec 2.
A Glenn, K, 3d Pennsylvania, Dec 3.
J McLane, D, 5th Pa, Dec 4.
E Egard, M, 2d Pa, Dec 5.
J Fox, L, 6th Pa, Dec 9.
W Lallagaka, C, 12th Pa, Dec 7.
J Wolfe, D, 2d Pa, Dec 7.
M Foor, E, 185th Pa, Dec 6.
J Brown, F, 19th Pa, Dec 6.
G Moor, E, 2d Pa, Dec 6.
W P Clegg, F, 12th Pa, Dec 5.
D J Rigle, L, 14th Pa, Dec 11.
C Ormby, G, 2d Pa, Dec 15.
J Degman, H, 183d Pa, Dec 22.

Joseph Junkin, Esq., a hero of the Revolution, wounded at the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th of September, 1777, and Eleanor Cochran, his wife, were parents of ten sons and four daughters. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and all of their sons and daughters except David, the tenth son, were born in the county of Cumberland, in the same State. In the year 1800, Joseph Junkin, removed with his family from Cumberland to Mercer county, Pa., where the family lived for many years, was reared and partly educated. Of the family, consisting of parents and fourteen children, but five survive, viz.: Rev. Dr. George Junkin, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Hon. Benjamin Junkin, Lawrence county, Pa.; Captain Wm. F. Junkin, Hope Mills, Mercer county, Pa.; Matthew G. Junkin, Mayor of the city of Steubenville, Ohio; and Rev. Dr. David X. Junkin, late Chaplain of the Naval School, Annapolis, Md., and at present Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Chicago Illinois. These five survivors of the large family of Joseph and Eleanor Junkin had a reunion—a brotherly meeting—at the old homestead, (Hope Mills, Mercer county, Pa.,) on the 5th of July 1865. They had not all assembled together under the old parental roof during the lapse of forty-one years.

A serious attempt is about to be made to reorganize the "Democratic" party in New York city. Circulars to all the leading wire-pullers, inviting them to an informal conference at the New York Hotel, on the 20th of this month, were issued to-day, by the so-called General Committee, who hail from Tammany Hall. The friends and adherents of the Wood faction protest against the proceedings as premature, and as stealing a march upon Mozart Hall, in the absence of its chief in Europe. They think, in short, that nothing should be done until the great "Dead Rabbit" comes back from Europe. Besides, they say things have not yet sufficiently "settled" South to enable us to see how the "cat's going to jump." The Tammany folks, however, are not inclined to be influenced by these scruples, and the conference, therefore, will doubtless take place at the time and place appointed.

The policy of Major General Herron at Shreveport has met with universal satisfaction. The vagrant negroes, who have sought the city to rest in idleness, have been turned back to their homes. Certain cases of ill-treatment of negroes on the part of their former masters are now undergoing investigation by Mr. Stickney, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Doubleday court-martial is still in session in Philadelphia, being now engaged in trying William Penn, local inspector.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER BLAST FROM PITHOLE.

A Good Strike on Slipperyrock,

ACTIVITY IN LAWRENCE COUNTY.

A Strike in Washington County, O.

Interesting Oil Items

Inquiry into Bogus Oil Companies.

From Pit Hole.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial
PIT HOLE, July 10, 1865.

This has been the Fourth of July week, and speculators, sharks and landlords have not been able to do quite as heavy a business as they have done for the last two or three weeks. The coming week will be a brisk week, in the "oil diggings,"—perhaps more money will change hands within the next five days than has ever done before in any one week. People from all parts of the country are wending their way to this great central oil region daily, and the once noted "Oil Creek," "Petroleum Centre," "Oil City," &c. are almost deserted by capitalists.

Several new wells on the Holmden Farm will be tubed and ready for pumping this week, and if they prove as successful as the former wells on the 1st ult., admonishes them to recognize and look squarely in the face the great changes and facts which had been reduced by the war, and take the oath prescribed by the President with sincerity, and renew their allegiance to go to work manfully, and with a will to rehabilitate their contract with the great sisterhood of the Union. He called their attention particularly to the fact that slavery in their State was gone and could not be restored.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus discourses concerning bogus oil companies, and we commend the remarks to victims in this city:—As Philadelphia first led off in the manufacture of Oil Company shares, and has done the largest business at it, there is a growing disposition on the part of those who hold valueless certificates in lieu of their cash, to have an investigation into the acts of the originators of the various schemes by which many poor and honest persons are losers. The amount of loss inflicted by these carefully concocted schemes covers many millions of dollars, and include in it victims of all classes and conditions of society, from the capitalist who invested his thousands, to the widow who put in her mite. We have heard of some most distressing cases, instances where long treasured savings, and the proceeds of the sales of the homes of orphan children, have been invested on false representations, and are now wholly lost. Where so much wrong exists there must be some remedy. These companies are, or claim to be organized under the statute law of the State, and where the law is not strictly complied with in all its points, the officers and recipients of the money advanced, it is contended, are individually liable for its payment back, and where it can be shown that false representations were made to obtain the payment of subscriptions, or that the money was not applied to the development of the property, criminal proceedings may be maintained for conspiracy to cheat and defraud. We have been informed that losing parties in this city are consulting as to their rights against those who have made themselves liable, to see if some little of the great amount that has been squandered may be recovered. Such recovery would be proper punishment of the guilty, and if there are impecunious sufferers among them, a public trial would afford them opportunity to show the price of the land, the amount of capital paid, the expenditures incurred in developing, bear in just relation to each other. In all cases where a merely nominal sum has been paid for the property incorporated, and shares to the amount of perhaps millions have been palmed off on the unsuspecting the great bulk of the proceeds going into the pockets of the originators with no corresponding outlay in the development of the property, honesty requires that there should be a just distribution of the assets, and any intelligent equity court, it is believed, will so decide.

Lawrence County Oil News.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, July 11th, 1865.

A flowing well was struck on Slipperyrock Creek, on the Chew land, last Saturday, which is owned by the Phillips brothers, and is about one quarter of a mile from Smith & Collins' well. It is claimed to be a fifty barrel well, and has already yielded a vast amount of oil, barrels of it being gathered from the mud puddles around the well. It is said to be the best well ever struck in this county, is six hundred and fifty feet deep, and will be tubed on Monday or Tuesday. The Foltz well will also be tubed this week; prospects good. Smith & Collins, whose original well is still pumping, will tube well Nos. 2 and 3 this week, and from these facts you will perceive that excitement in the oil region is on the high.

On the Mahoning work is progressing rapidly. The Aladdin Oil Company, of Philadelphia, have sunk their well deeper, and think they have struck a good paying vein of oil. The same company have also commenced work on Big Run, on the farm adjoining the Fribley territory, and have one well down one hundred and sixty feet, and will go down one hundred and fifty before they make things it looks as if they were determined to bring oil. The Big Run looks like work, as indicated by the large number of derricks raised lately. The Clifton well will be tubed this week.

Neshannock creek is now attracting the attention of oil-seekers. Two engines are now at work on the creek, and experienced Oil Creek men have been there, secured territory, and are about to develop it. Oil operations in Lawrence county and vicinity are on the rise. SENECA.

A Strike in Ohio.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LOWELLVILLE, MAHONING CO., O., July 11.

For a month past the oil excitement in this region had considerably subsided, when another one began last week, as it was reported oil was struck in this town. And it proved to be so. The well is situated on the so called McGills farm, just close to the town line, and belongs to McClintock, Shirk & Co., Mr. Metz, one of the firm, offered one thousand dollars that it would be a hundred barrel well, that is, one hundred barrels per day could be pumped from it. A great many derricks are erected in this neighborhood, and I think considerable excitement will be experienced in this locality. Mahoning oil is worth from three to four dollars more than Oil City oil. J. K. JR.

General Oil Items.

On Friday night last, oil was struck at the well on the bank of Oil creek, near the railroad station in Titusville, at a depth of 500 feet. The oil flowed over the tubing at intervals and filled constantly in the drive pipe. The well will be tubed without unnecessary delay, and its owners are confident of good results.

Oil has been gathered from a spring within two or three miles of M'Connelsburg, Fulton county, Pa. The Hancock well, Fulton county, is down to the depth of 450 feet. The flow of oil has increased constantly in the drive pipe, and will be tubed without unnecessary delay, and its owners are confident of good results.

The company has selected Robert B. Foote, Esq., as their superintendent, formerly of the "Columbia Oil Company." Story Farm. He is the fortunate manager of one thirty-second in each well, and has the reputation of being one of the most careful as well as being one of the most experienced oil men in Venango. He will be very popular as a superintendent.

Oil is selling at the Pit Hole wells at $8 per barrel. Several thousand barrels have been purchased from the Phillips and the Duke tract, and the fact that the *salt wells*, bored some years since on the Salt-Lick property, were abandoned on account of the existing bitumen, the company confidently expect, at an early day, to develop the oily treasure in quantities rivaling the great Venango basin. An excellent 15 horse-power engine has already been purchased, and is now on its way thither from Pittsburgh, and the company expect to commence boring in the course of two or three weeks.

The Elliot well No. 2, on Dunkard Creek, Greene County, continues to be a hundred barrel well. This well is principally owned in Uniontown.

A splendid new well has been struck on the east branch of Buck Run, by the Clements Farm Oil Company, on the Thomas Clements farm, near Morganville, in Union Township, and about six miles nearly west of McConnelsville, Ohio. The well is ninety-four feet deep, and on Friday last, in ten hours, twenty-six barrels of pure oil were pumped out of it by hand. The gravity of the fluid is said to be 42. Nearly one hundred barrels of oil in all have been taken out of this well already, and an experienced gauman, long connected with this company, thinks that one hundred barrels could be pumped out of it in twenty-four hours with the aid of an engine. The same company has struck an additional well near the above at a depth of one hundred and three feet, which also promises well. Both will soon be thoroughly tested with engines. From this well there has been pumped and delivered at the refinery since Thursday, the 22d ult., 102 barrels of oil, worth $1,024.

A Somerset exchange says: The boring machinery of the Somerset County Petroleum Company will be on here in a day or so, and the sinking of a well commenced at once. The first well is to be sunk, we believe, on the Fougherty, which is said to be geologically lower than any other part of the county.

From Clarion county we learn that the Whitehill well has been bored about 75 feet deeper, and in that distance not less than six veins of oil have been struck. It will soon be tubed, and we doubt not, will prove a first-rate well. Mr. E. J. Peters, the energetic Superintendent is working assiduously to forward the work. The well now pumping at Blyson's run, is still yielding a large quantity of oil, and it is said to be increasing.

The citizens of Centre county, Pa., have formed a company to develop the oil territory of the Karthaus and Salt-Lick Oil Company. The company has leases for about 3,000 acres of land, embracing the celebrated Salt-Lick property, with a river front of over six miles. This territory has surface indications of oil of the most promising character; and in view of the recent "strike" on the headwaters of Chemfield creek, and the fact that the *salt wells*, bored some years since on the Salt-Lick property, were abandoned on account of the existing bitumen, the company confidently expect, at an early day, to develop the oily treasure in quantities rivaling the great Venango basin. An excellent 15 horse-power engine has already been purchased, and is now on its way thither from Pittsburgh, and the company expect to commence boring in the course of two or three weeks.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT TO PATENTEES.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The Rights of the Freedmen.

The Provisional Governor of Florida.

Applications for Pardon.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A rule of great importance to

Parties Interested in Patents

Has been introduced by the present Secretary of the Interior. Since the act of 1848 it has been supposed that jurisdiction in the several cases was vested solely in the Commissioner of Patents. In an important case the Secretary has just directed the Commissioner to grant further time to procure testimony.

Against the Renewal.

Although the renewal had been granted by the Commissioner, and the original term of the patent had expired.

The following

Important Circular

Was issued to-day from the Freedmen's Bureau: Circular No. 11, in relation to Assistant Commissioners and other officers, the Assistant Commissioner will be careful in the establishment of sub-districts to have the officer or his agent at some point easy of access for the people of the sub-district. He will also have at least one agent, either a citizen or military officer, or enlisted man in each sub-district. This agent must be thoroughly instructed in his duty. He will be furnished with the proper blanks for contracts, and will institute methods adequate to fill the wants of his district in accordance with the rules of the Bureau. Fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given individual cases, the agent should have in view a minimum rates for the following guidance: By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied man when the payment is to the master he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must, of course, consider the entire change of circumstances and be sure that

The Laborer has Due Protection

Against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employers are desired to enter into written agreements with employees, setting forth stated wages or securing an interest in the crop or land or both. All such agreements will be approved by the nearest agent and a duplicate filed in his office.

In case there should be no agent within reach, the nearest postmaster will forward the duplicate of contract direct to the Assistant Commissioner for the State. Attention is especially called to section four of the law establishing the Bureau with regard to setting apart lands to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, &c., and the same arrangement is recommended when it can be effected between private parties.

Already many farmers have rented lands to freedmen and refugees. This course is a recognition of the great principle of the law. In order to endorse the fulfilling of contracts in both contracting parties the Commissioner of the Bureau lays down no general rule. The Assistant Commissioner must use the privilege and obligation of his office to adjust claims. Military commissioners and local courts where the Freedman and Refugees have equal rights with other people, are open to his use. In the great majority of cases his arbitrament or that of his agents or the settlement by referees will be sufficient. No assistant commissioner or agent is authorized to establish tribunals of any kind, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent but suffering is preferred to slavery, and is to some degree the necessary consequence of events. In all actions the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery like apprenticeship, without the consent of persons concerned, and no establishment of Senator Morgan when he came to Washington on that day.

After a short interval Mr. Weed and Senator Morgan, some of the friends of Mr. Johnson began to consider the propriety of throwing the whole vote of the State for Mr. Dickinson. The effect of this became known, and a pause between the members as they met about the hotels was far from complimentary.

On finally announcing the announcement was first made that the Massachusetts delegation would present Gen. Butler as a candidate for Vice President. Subsequently a delegation of political men of New York at once advocated taking up Butler in place of Johnson as a way of avoiding the difficulties which were threatening. This new phase of the contest led to a consultation between Mr. Raymond, Mr. Stranahan, of Chicago, and others, the result of which resulted in calling together all the friends of Mr. Johnson who could be found on a short notice to prepare their forces, any break in the Johnson vote. This meeting was a most critical point for Mr. Johnson, and the statement of Mr. Curtis, that, "Had there ended, Mr. Johnson would not now be President of the United States," applies in all its force to the gentlemen who there assembled. The meeting adjourned only long enough to reach the Convention at its opening on that day.

After the Convention opened for that day, the influence of the Hon. Mr. Rice, of Maine, on the question of admitting the delegates from Tennessee. Preston King moved their admission as an integral part of the regular delegations, their credentials, and displayed great judgment in getting his proposition before the House, for owing to the confusion and want of order Dennison, of Ohio, as a presiding officer, the Convention was in the greatest confusion from the beginning to the end. Mr. King's proposition, if put at once, would have carried the day in the hubbub, but no one seemed to know it, and through the courage of the mover it was again presented, and carried by a large majority. Mr. Johnson in the New York delegation of course went with Mr. King. The effect of that vote was this described in the N. Y. *Tribune* of June 7:

"On the admission of Tennessee, she was received by the most rapturous applause that until New York gave her forty-four votes. The second applause was tremendous and instantly infectious. Ohio voted forty-two, and right off eight States that had voted *nay* caved in and changed their votes."

So the Tennessee delegation was admitted, and that gave the friends of Mr. Johnson for the first time in two days began to smile a little.

When the vote was taken on Vice President New York voted as in caucus—32 for Johnson, 28 for Hamlin, and the States, and the vote in the Convention, as it came in, stood—Johnson 200; Dickinson, 113; Hamlin, 145; but before the announcement was made Mr. Dickinson, in the hubbub, but no one seemed to know it, and through the courage of the mover it was again presented, and carried by a large majority. Mr. Johnson in the New York delegation of course went with Mr. King. The effect of that vote was this described in the N. Y. *Tribune* of June 7:

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AN INTERESTING CHAPTER IN POLITICAL HISTORY.

President Johnson and Hon. D. S. Dickinson in the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Seward Supporting Johnson for the Presidency.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* furnishes some facts, in confirmation of the statement lately put forth in *Harper's Weekly*, that Mr. Seward was active in the Baltimore Convention of last June secured the nomination of Mr. Johnson," which have not been heretofore published. The writer alluded to says, "The question of the Vice Presidency, as it arose in that Convention, in reality depended upon the action of the New York delegation. If that delegation of a majority of it, had voted for Mr. Dickinson, he would have received the nomination on the first ballot. J. F. C.

The contest in the caucus of the New York delegation was animated and exciting. An informal ballot taken on July 9th resulted in sixteen votes for Dickinson, twenty-eight for Hamlin, six for Tremaine, and eight for Johnson. The six votes for Mr. Tremaine were in fact votes for Mr. Dickinson, and a portion of the eight votes for Mr. Johnson were also votes finally thrown for Mr. Dickinson. The caucus then adjourned, to renew the ballot the next day, when Mr. Raymond nominated Andrew Johnson as the candidate of the delegation. The vote stood:

"Dickinson, 29; Johnson, 30; Hamlin, 7; and before it was announced two more votes were obtained for Johnson, and Preston King, another of these, and Preston King the other, although Mr. King himself did not vote in caucus or Mr. Johnson, 28 for Dickinson, and 6 for Hamlin. It was then, on motion of Mr. Raymond, I think, unanimously declared that the majority vote as it stood to the convention as the vote of the State, and the caucus adjourned.

"After this result seemed to be assured to set strongly for Dickinson; so much so, that, on the evening of the 7th, his nomination was deemed certain by the friends of Mr. Johnson, and the Johnson men despondent. Mr. Weed sought to escape defeat by suggesting other candidates, and Johnson men, Hamlin, Hancock, or Holt, but left that night for New York expecting that Mr. Dickinson would receive the vote of pensonsylvania, through the intervention of Senator Morgan when he came to Washington on that day.

"After the departure of Mr. Weed and Senator Morgan, some of the friends of Mr. Johnson began to consider the propriety of throwing the whole vote of the State for Mr. Dickinson. The effect of this became known, and a pause between the members as they met about the hotels was far from complimentary.

"On finally announcing the announcement was first made that the Massachusetts delegation would present Gen. Butler as a candidate for Vice President. Subsequently a delegation of political men of New York at once advocated taking up Butler in place of Johnson as a way of avoiding the difficulties which were threatening. This new phase of the contest led to a consultation between Mr. Raymond, Mr. Stranahan, of Chicago, and others, the result of which resulted in calling together all the friends of Mr. Johnson who could be found on a short notice to prepare their forces, any break in the Johnson vote. This meeting was a most critical point for Mr. Johnson, and the statement of Mr. Curtis, that, 'Had there ended, Mr. Johnson would not now be President of the United States,' applies in all its force to the gentlemen who there assembled. The meeting adjourned only long enough to reach the Convention at its opening on that day.

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Trade Convention.

Preliminary Proceedings—Address of Mr. Aspinall, of the Detroit Board of Trade.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY

A LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
DETROIT, July 11.

The Delegates from the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the United States and the British Provinces met, pursuant to a call issued by the Detroit Board of Trade, in the Board of Trade Hall in Detroit, at eleven in the forenoon, on Tuesday. Some time was consumed in locating the various delegations, and making the necessary preliminary arrangements.

At 11:15 A. M., Joseph Aspinall, Esq., President of the Detroit Board of Trade, called the Assembly to order.

The Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskey, D. D., Bishop of this Diocese, then opened the Convention with the following prayer:

Most Merciful God and Heavenly Father, we would recognize Thee as the author of all comforts, the director of all our ways. From Thee every good and perfect gift comes, and without Thee nothing is strong—nothing holy. On this occasion we desire to acknowledge our dependence upon Thee. We wish Thy richest blessings to descend upon this Assembly. May all their deliberations tend to bind each part of this nation in the close bonds of peace and love. May there be one heart and one mind in all their efforts to peace on a free and firm basis the commercial relations of the land with the nations of the earth, so that reciprocal benefits may be enjoyed by each and all. May they exert the immence influences which are placed in their hands, not only to extend the blessings of civilization, but to send the gospel of our blessed Lord to the remotest nations of the earth. May they be the happy instruments in hastening the day when commerce shall be the landmark of true religion, and all nations shall acknowledge our Lord and Savior.

O God! we bless Thee for the mercies bestowed upon the nation. Thou hast been exceedingly gracious unto this land. Continue thy favor and protection to us. Let truth and justice brotherly kindness and charity, concord and unity, subsist among us that they may be the stapely of our times, and make the nation a praise on the earth, and so direct and dispose the hearts or our rulers that they, knowing whose servants they are, may, above all things, seek the Lord and his glory, and that we, duly considering whose authority they have, may faithfully serve them, and obey them in Thee, and for Thee, according to Thy blessed word and ordinance through Jesus Christ Our Lord: Amen.

The Convention was then addressed by Mr Aspinall as follows:

*Gent

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1865.

A Foreign Item Coming Near Home.

The London *Times*, of a recent date, contained a small paragraph relative to the trade of Cardiff, Wales, and stated that the exports of iron reached 18,644 tons, against 10,158 tons in April and 10,146 tons in March. New York, says the *Times*, took no less than 4,830 tons, which indicates *that confidence is being* gradually restored in the American trade.

This British iron came into our market to compete with the products of our own mills and the labor of our own mechanics. How much a day is it supposed the workman, who turned it out, received in wages? Probably not one-fifth out, received in wages? Consequently they live we pay our workmen. correspondingly poorer, are educated correspond-ingly less, have correspondingly less comforts, and are correspondingly less as men and members of society. Now to enable us to have a fair chance under free trade, our mechanics must come down to the level of those with whom they compete. They must live on the same pay, subsist as they do, and be in all things what they are. When it is said the tariff is for the manufacturer and capitalist, let this single fact be borne in mind: it is labor and the price of it that fix the standard. In Great Britain labor is cheap and poorly paid; consequently British iron can and will drive American iron from our markets, unless our labor comes down to its standard, or is protected by a tariff of duties. The iron shipped from Cardiff, took the place of just so much American iron, simply because the Welsh mechanics live on what no American can or should live. The item from the *Times* has traveled a long distance but it comes close to us in its application.

Our Trade With the South.

It takes much longer to build up than destroy. Trade with the South must be of comparatively slow growth. The reasons are obvious. The exhaustion, not to say the absolute poverty of the South, is reason enough. But for this, and the ready-pay rule, even though but a brief period has elapsed since the dawning of peace, the resumption of trade would have made much greater progress than it has. We understand that our Pittsburgh dealers and manufacturers have had many opportunities to resume former commercial relations on the old, but we trust wholly superseded credit system or other days. Such offers, we understand, have very generally been declined. Still there exists the most Kindly disposition, and we do not doubt that means will be found to enable Southern dealers to become our customers again. It should not be understood that the inability of Southern dealers to resume trade relations is universal. So far from that, we learn that in some of the cities of the South and Southwest, some of our old customers have commenced brushing up, and orders and remittances have already come forward.

It seems probable that in the prostrated condition of Southern credit and values, Northern manufacturers and dealers will themselves have to do the business, by establishing branch houses and agencies in the principal cities of the South. Already, we understand, this has been done to some extent, and in certain branches of trade Pittsburgh products are finding their way thither, with the prospect of good returns.

We have seen it stated that in some of the Northern cities there exists a disposition to revive the ruinous credit system, that existed before the war. We hope never to see this generality again. The old times being balanced by the force of events, we hope no new books will ever be opened, but that trade will be confined to the ready pay system. Better its revival should be slow than this rule departed from.

Mr. Sumner and the President.

The Boston *Transcript* takes notice of the pretended report of an interview between Senator SUMNER and the President, which has been extensively circulated, and says "it is obviously on its face an invention." It says the story is an impossibility, since Mr. SUMNER has not been in Washington for some time before the time of the alleged interview. The *Transcript* adds: "On inquiry we learn that nothing has ever occurred at any previous time to furnish the least pretext for this story. Down to his leaving Washington in the month of May, Senator SUMNER had occasion to see the President frequently, and spoke with him on public questions, including, of course, the great question of recognization, and of colored suffrage. The conversation on both sides was always of the most friendly character."

A CORRECTION THAT WAS NO CORRECTION.—Large figures to men unused to them sometimes play the mischief. For instance, in our Twenty-second District tax list, Tuesday morning, we printed the name of JOHN HARPER twice with an income for one of $10,000, for the other $6,390. Now the fact is, as everybody knows, belonged to the well known and well to-do Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh. But there was no owner for the other as it stood; but it was claimed finally by JOHN C. HARPER, the Local Editor of the COMMERCIAL—minus the figures so far as they expressed anything beyond the hundreds. For the moment, however, he was disposed to believe that in some way or other, he had "struck ile," but the decision, as in most cases, soon vanished. Nevertheless, somebody seems to have been made a little crazy, for in the attempt to correct the error yesterday, while Mr. HARPER, the Editor, was brought down to his proper place, Mr. HARPER, the Banker, was brought down also by some four thousand dollars, whereas his income should have been allowed to stand as it was at $10,390.

A MONSTER BANK.—A Thirty Million National Bank, with WM. H. ASPINWALL for President and a brigade of millionaires for managers and stockholders, is talked about in New York. In connection with this rumor, it is mentioned that the five million Fourth National Bank has not been able to keep its stock at par, except just previous to dividend days.

Curiosities of the Income Tax.

As yet we have not examined with a curious eye the Income Tax List of the Twenty-Second District, including a portion of Pittsburg. But the following from the New York *Post*, presents some facts sufficiently curious:

It is gratifying to discover, by the new lists of incomes, that a considerable number of our citizens have had good fortune during the past year. One taxpayer, who returned "no income" in 1863, confesses to $200,000 for 1864; another, also with no income year before last, had sudden good luck to the amount of $119,000. A third and fourth jumped from nothing to $20,000 and $35,000; a fifth, from $182,000 to $500,000, and a sixth from $177,000 to $228,000.

On the other hand, several incomes of 1863 declined in 1864. Thus, one merchant fell from $1,800,000 to $316,000; another taxpayer from $500,000 to $33,000; and yet another from $680,000 to $76,000.

The assessors report that many persons ascertain the exact amount of their incomes with such difficulty that it is necessary to make several attempts—an effort making the aggregate larger. Others, who had "no income," but lived in handsome style, have been puzzled by importunate assessors, with the happiest results; the government gaining heavy sums by this official zeal.

Saving Drowning Persons.

SAVING DROWNING PERSONS.—At this season of the year, when bathing is the fashion, a few sensible ideas in regard to what ought to be done at dangerous times may save many lives. Persons who swim and frequent the water ought to have some good plan of procedure impressed on their minds, so that in case of accident it might be of service. A recent treatise on the art of swimming says of the rescue of drowning persons:

"If you have any distance to swim, the wisest plan is to undress, which can be done in a few seconds. You have then more freedom of limb, and can rush through the water with speed and alacrity. And if the drowning person should succeed in clutching you, your chances of rescuing yourself, being naked, are immeasurably compared with what they would have been had you been hampered with your wet clothing. When you approach the drowning, watch diligently for an opportunity, and seize him by the back of the arm below the shoulder. You will, in this position, be enabled to keep him at arm's length before you, and exercise the most perfect control over his and your own movements. His face being from you, the temptation to grapple with you is removed, and you have the opportunity to make to the shore or most convenient place of landing. Never attempt to seize a drowning person by the hair of the head. Never attempt to seize a drowning person by the hair of the head. There is great danger to be apprehended in so doing, for, as the arms are at liberty, you are liable to be caught in a death-grip at any moment."

A CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.—There is a proposition under discussion among the prominent colored men of Pennsylvania, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, to hold a National Convention in the city of Harrisburg, on the 1st of August, the anniversary of the emancipation of slavery in the British West Indies. The object of the Convention is to give some expression to their gratitude for the progress in civilization which has abolished and forever prohibited slavery in the United States, and to adopt such measures as will tend to the improvement and usefulness of colored people of the country. If the proper arrangements can be effected, the certainty of the assembling of this Convention will be duly announced.

THE GREAT BUFFALO DRIVE.—This moral enterprise, says the *Illinois Journal* is assuming proportions which give promise that all the arrangements will soon be perfected. The party will consist of one hundred and twenty horsemen, of whom fifty-three have already enrolled themselves. Sixty-seven more are wanted. Here is a rare chance for discharged cavalrymen, and others who enjoy a life of activity and excitement.

Each volunteer is required to contribute $20 for the general outfit of teams, wagons, provisions, &c., for which they are to receive stock, entitling him to share in the profits of the speculation.

LITERARY.

PIUS IX AND BISHOP DOMENEC.

Pastoral Letter of the Rt. Rev. M. DOMENEC, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, to the Clergy and laity of the Diocese, promulgating the Jubilee; together with the late Encyclical of the Holy Father, Pittsburgh: J. PORTER, 1865.

This is the title of a pamphlet that has been laid upon our table, we presume for editorial notice. As it embraces subjects, of a political character, interesting to all as citizens of a free country, we have read it with close attention, and shall give our readers a view of its contents. With the religious, or even with the strictly ecclesiastical sentiments of the articles, we shall not concern ourselves, only designing to notice those, by far the most numerous and important, which are connected with civil and political interests. We are so little accustomed to consider the spiritual and temporal, that is, religion and politics commingled together, as they are in these letters, that we confess we have had some difficulty in separating them so as to give our views of their political, abstracted from their religious or ecclesiastical aspect. This is our apology, if we should inadvertently touch upon any of the sentiments which are not altogether of the secular and civil kind.

Of the letters, in a literary point of view, we speak with tenderness, as PIUS' and probably the Bishop's comes to us under the embarrassment of being translations from a foreign language. But this hardly accounts for the Bishop's imperfect quotation from the Pope's letter, and, certainly not for two false citations from the Bible, in one of which where Paul exhorts bishops to *feed* the flock, he quotes it to *rule* the church, (Acts 20:28) and in the other he says, "Mary is that woman of whom our Lord spoke of old, that she should crush the serpent's head." Gen. 3:15. The Bishop's Latin Bible has it, as plainly as our English, that it, *illud*, the seed of the woman should do this thing. One peculiarity of style we cannot but notice. It embraces a copious and continuous storm of objurgatory terms—"heresies," "nefarious opinions," "wicked writings," "monstrous and portentous," "perverse and detestable," "pestilent," and scores beside. We did not think the sweet Italian tongue favored so pungent a style of virtuperation.

The two letters treat of the same subjects, the Bishop's being a commentary on the Pope's, softening, explaining and adapting it to Republican ears. It is quite evident that something has wonderfully stirred both these venerable ecclesiastics. Yet, for want of specification, it is not easy to discover, from the letters, who or what it is. Collateral history shows us what the Pope is driving at. He refers to a "horrible tempest stirred up by erroneous opinions," many years ago. He means the Republicanism of 1848, which expelled him from Rome, and the more recent Constitutionalism under VICTOR EMANUEL. But what the Bishop has seen in America, during his brief residence here, to call for such epithets and to create such horrors, we are at a loss to conceive.

We have, with great effort, from the thunder clouds of the Holy Father's letter, picked out the opinions against which he inveighs with most solemn and awful vehemence. We give them as nearly as possible in his own words, restricting our notice to those which are of a political character, as they bear on the condition of civil society. The Pope opens out sharply:

1. On the opinions which would hinder the influence of the Catholic church, "not only over individual men, but nations, peoples and sovereigns;" and those opinions which would abolish the "mutual co-operation and agreement of counsels between the Priesthood and Governments, which has always been propitious and conducive to the welfare both of Church and State," and those which deny the right of governments to punish, "by enacted penalties, the violators of the Catholic religion, except when the maintenance of the public peace requires it." All this, which the holy Father calls a totally false notion of civil government, is exactly the American idea of the best government. What beautiful results have flowed from the mutual co-operation between the priesthood and governments, may be seen in the social and political condition of every country where that union of Church and State exists, and in the history of every period in which it has existed. Not to go from our own times or own continent for illustrations, we have plenty in the South American States and Mexico, as contrasted with our own country. In other times, CHARLES IX. of France, PHILIP II. of Spain, the Emperor CHARLES V. the Duke of ALVA, wholesale butchers of men, may be named as examples of the benign influence of a co-operative priesthood.

2. The Pope specifies, under the name of the "liberty of perdition," several small blessings which Americans very highly prize, viz: "liberty of conscience and worship," and the right to "manifest openly and publicly their ideas by word of mouth, through the press, or by any other means." This he calls "a totally false notion of social government." In the same category he places the opinion "that the will of the people, manifested by what they call public opinion, or in any other way, constitutes the supreme law." It is worthy of notice that when the Bishop of Pittsburgh handles this part of the Pope's letter to adapt it to his American charge—supposed to be strongly infected with democratic ideas—he deprecatingly says, "No, no, the Pope does not condemn any just, fair and reasonable toleration or freedom of worship," or "the freedom of conscience [which we enjoy in America]." We shall leave the Pope and the Bishop to settle their contradiction in their own way.

3. On the subject of public schools and the right of parents to educate their children in them, the Holy Father expresses himself in this wise: "By such impious opinions and machinations, do these most false teachers endeavor to eliminate the salutary teaching of the Catholic church from the institution and education of youth, and cunningly to infect and deprave, every pernicious error and vice, the tender and pliant minds of youth." This is a pretty strong indictment against the American idea of free, public school education. The Bishop considerately skips it, in his commentary. This reminds us of a clergyman who was accustomed to say, when he met with a difficult text, "My brethren, this text is a difficult one, but just look it full in the face and—pass on." The Bishop's notions, however, about our public schools, may be learned, notwithstanding his reticence, from the general repudiation of them by his people, and from the maintenance of sectarian schools from which the teachings of the Catholic church are not eliminated.

4. The Pope is impelled, by the joint emotions of grief and anger, to be particularly vehement against "the most impious principle, with extraordinary impudence to subordinate the authority of the church and the Apostolic See to the judgement of civil authority." This embraces the famous question, that has bred so many quarrels among good Catholics, the temporal power of the Pope. We might safely leave this question to be settled between PIUS and VICTOR EMANUEL, as a local conflict, did not the Pope's letter intimate that the temporal power extends to Catholics of all countries. The extraordinary solicitude, shown by Bishop DOMENEC, to impress this doctrine on his people, is further evidence that it is not of local application. The principal grievances complained of under this head are, that without temporal power the Church cannot execute its decrees "with regard to those things which appertain to the secular order," that is, to social and political matters, without "the sanction and approbation, or, at least the assent of the civil power." The Pope also further complains of the terrible consequences of the want of the temporal power as follows: "Persons do not blush to affirm, that the Apostolic Constitutions condemning *secret societies*, whether these do exact or do not exact an oath of secrecy, and branding with anathema their partisans and followers, have no force *in those countries of the world* where such associations are tolerated by the civil government; that "the excommunications launched by the Council of Trent and the Roman Pontiffs, are of no force or terror, that "the right of the Church is not competent to restrain with *temporal penalties* the violaters of her laws," &c., &c. Then follows the inevitable anathema, one of the few clear sentences in the letter. The Popes are always lucid and direct in the familiar line of anathemas. "Therefore do we, by our Apostolical authority, reprobate, denounce, and condemn, generally and particularly, all the evil opinions and doctrines mentioned in this letter; and we wish they may be held as reprobated, denounced and condemned, by all the children of the Catholic Church."

We have now given a fair view of the Pope's letter, in its political aspects and bearings, avoiding its religious sentiments. In fact, it has but little religion in it. Every American, even of medium intelligence, can see that the political sentiments of the Pope are directly opposed to all our ideas of civil liberty, and of the happy influence of republican institutions on the social and personal condition of mankind. They would introduce as crimes to be punished by temporal penalties, of fine, and imprisonment and death by *auto de fe*, an indefinite number of offences entirely unknown to our laws, and they would inaugurate an independent system of ecclesiastical courts to try them. They would sweep away trial by jury in all cases, that the "co-operative priesthood" could claim as ecclesiastical. They would abolish our liberal system of common school education. They would give us such liberty of conscience and religious toleration as they have given to Mexico, Spain, and Austria, which has Bishop DOMENEC signalizes as a model in this respect, and such as they gave to France under CHARLES IX., and to the Netherlands under the auspices of the Duke of ALVA. They would favor us with a taste of the Holy Inquisition, which has always been the grand institution of the "mutual co-operation and agreement of counsels between the priesthood and governments."

We close our remarks on these letters with a few words specially on Bishop DOMENEC'S. His twelve pages of panegyric of the Pope, and absurd declamation on their power, do not disturb us at all. But we protest against his shifting the scene of the Pope's ambitions pretensions in Italy to our Republican ground. We utterly deny the correctness of his pictures of society where the doctrine of the Pope's temporal power is disowned, as it is in this country by all Protestants and a large share of the Catholics. We hope the horrid burlesques of society which are drawn in this pamphlet do not exist even in Rome. We know that they do not in this country. The Bishop has not been here long enough to see how well we prosper, intellectually and temporally, without owning the Pope's supremacy over us "*in the secular order*," without admitting, as the Bishop claims, that "his office requires him to make laws, rules and regulations which bind all nations of the earth," (page 21.) The Bishop quite outstrips the Pope himself on the temporal power, although he admits that the Bishop of Rome was first made King in the Fourth Century. He says the loss of all the cathedrals and church edifices in the world would be a smaller one than that the Pope should cease to be a temporal sovereign. The Bishop's ideas of the nature and extent of this sovereignty, and of its dominions, are rather startling to us Americans, who regard the President as our Chief Magistrate. Here is his loyal recognition: "To deprive the Popes of their temporal dominions is not only an act of injustice and robbery—for no sovereign has a better title to his possessions than the Pope—but an insult and a wrong done to two hundred and sixty millions of Catholics, who have a perfect right to insist that *their Chief Magistrate* should remain a free and independent sovereign." It is a little funny, that the millions of Catholics in Italy, right by the temporal throne, quite within the sunshine of the sovereign's loving eyes, should be so extremely resigned under what the Bishop avers to be so gross an insult. And it is still further remarkable that this sovereign, as a temporal power, has for sixteen or seventeen years been kept safe, by foreign soldiers, from his loving subjects in Rome. We can easily see why the poor old gentleman should cry. But Bishop DOMENEC, and the rest of us Americans, need not concern ourselves about who reigns in Rome. ANDY JOHNSON is our Chief Magistrate, and when he goes out, the people will elect another one as good and wise as he.

WOODWARD'S GRAPERIES AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, by GEORGE & F. W. WOODWARD, Architects and Horticulturists, New York, 1865.

This is a neat little volume, giving minute directions on the subjects indicated by the title, and amply illustrated by sketches of the grounds and buildings of a well arranged grapery. The authors of the book are practical men, and write from their own knowledge and experience. The book is for sale by DAVIS, CLARK & Co., 93 Wood street.

LIFE, SPEECHES AND SERVICES OF ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. Philapelphia, T. B. PETERSON & Brothers.

We are not sure that it is quite a justice to a public man to write his biography while he is yet living. But it is often done. PETERSON has done it for some of our living men, and the books furnish a compilation of history, anecdotes and speeches, which readers cannot find elsewhere in so convenient a form. The life of the President has been an eventful one, and the line of it appears to be well traced in this little volume, which is for sale at MINER'S, Fifth street.

MILDRED ARKELL, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, T. B. PETERSON & Brothers, Philadelphia.

This is an advance copy of the new work of Mrs. WOOD, issued simultaneously with the publication in Europe. Mrs. WOOD is a rapid writer in the line of novels, and PETERSONS are expeditious publishers of them. Our readers must judge of this new one for themselves. They can get it at MINER'S, Fifth street.

THE GAY WORTHYS, a story of threads and thrums by the author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood;" LORING, publisher, Boston, 1865.

We rather like the pages of this book, reading scraps here and there. Its predecessor is said to have been well received by the public. Mr. MINER has it for sale.

DENNIS DONNE, a novel by ANNIE THOMAS. HARPER & Brother, New York.

Another of the pamphlet series, number two hundred and fifty-six. We trust to these publishers, for safe, interesting and instructive reading. They rarely disappoint us. This book can be obtained at Mr. MINER'S, Fifth street.

LIFE OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR, by JAMES PARTON. New York: American News Company.

Mr. ASTOR began poor and ended rich. He built the Astor House and founded the Astor Library. There were the two great benefactions of his life. He disposed of his immense property by a will, and his heirs enjoy it a great deal more freely than he did himself. If anybody wishes to grow as rich as Mr. ASTOR was, which we do not advise them to try, they can trace the road that he traveled in this little book, when they shall have bought it either at MINER'S, on the other side of the street, or at our neighbor PITTOCK'S, on this side. Price, 35 cents.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

This well known folio, issued in numbers, is a splendid thing, full of engravings, portraits, buildings, battles and water scenery. At MINER'S.

Farewell of the Sanitary Commission.

The principal officers of the United States Sanitary Commission have issued an address announcing that the supplies forwarded to the hand are sufficient to meet all the remaining wants of the service. They say that "in the Eastern department our work of supply is substantially done, with the exception of a small service still required in the neighborhood of Washington. In the Western department it may continue, on a very diminished scale, a couple of month's longer. In Texas and the Gulf possibly the supply service may last all summer. But by economy of our stores in hand, we feel authorized to say that after collecting what is already in existence, we shall be able to meet all just demands made upon us."

While there is some work remaining to be done in closing up the affairs of the commission, the committee say the main work is over, "and the characteristic labors of the women of the land in furnishing hospital clothing and comforts for sick and wounded soldiers are completed. Henceforward, during the few months of existence allotted to the Sanitary Commission, the work will be simplified to collecting and discussions and back pay of the soldiers, in which it already has one hundred and twenty-seven offices established to indicate up its work the record and close up its widely extended affairs, there will be no probable necessity for addressing the women of the country, and this circular may be regarded as the opportunity and the duty of the Commission is made, of expressing the gratitude of the board for their patient, laborious and thoughtful devotion to this noble work." A just and sincere tribute is paid to the devoted labors that have sustained the Commission in its great work. We believe "it is not too much to say that the army of women at home has fully matched in patriotism and in sacrifices the army of men in the field. The mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of America have been worthy of the sons and brothers husbands and fathers who were fighting their battles. After having contributed their living treasures to the war, what wonder they sent so freely after them all else they had? And this precious sympathy between the fireside and the camp fires, between the bayonet and the needle, the fanned cheek and the pale face, has kept the nation one. It has knit it together into the ranks, and kept the ranks in the homes, until a sentiment of oneness, of irresistible unanimity, in which demagogues and living and religious, political and military elements entered, qualifying, strengthening and enriching and sanctifying all, has at last conquered all obstacles and given us an overwhelming, a profoundand permanent victory. It has been our precious privilege to be your almoners; to manage and distribute the stores you have created and given us for the soldiers and sailors.

BLOOD HOUNDS FOR THE INDIANS.—A St. Paul letter says:—I suppose Eastern philanthropists will stand aghast as they read that the first installment of blood hounds for the purpose of hunting Indians, if any should venture near the settlements, have reached this city. Captain Potter, of the 10th regiment, brought up a pack of six from Tennessee, and will take them to Blue Earth county next week. The defeat of the rebels have lowered the price of canines, as is evinced by the fact that for the celebrated, 'blooded stock' Captain Potter paid only $6. They were dog-cheap at that price. Colonel Evans, who went South for blood hounds, has found the Tennessee stock exhausted, and is now in Mississippi making purchases. The "noble savage" had better climb a tree, or resort to some other method to leave this world, when the dogs come around.

HONORED MEN.—On the Fourth of July, in New York, there was a procession of cripples—war cripples—and a feast of good things, not the least of which was an address by Rev. Dr. Adams. Among them was one maimed hero whose legs had carried him through all of the Sherman campaign, but, at the behest of a rebel cannon ball, deserted him just as he thought the war had been fought out. He was carried in the arms of two comrades who appeared to be proud of the load they bore, and his reception at the feast was a fitting recognition, although it could not put him on his pins again, certainly was enough to prove to him that he was among friends who knew how to appreciate his sacrifices for the flag.

WANTED TO SEE HER UNCLE.—The Easton *Express* of the 6th inst., has the following curiously interesting paragraph:

Mrs. Brodhead, widow of the late Hon. Richard Broadhead, visited Washington about ten days ago, for the purpose of having an interview with her uncle, Jefferson Davis, but owing to the illness of President Johnson, she was unable to have her wish gratified. She had an interview with Secretary Stanton, who showed her all the attention and gave all the information in his power, but could do nothing to further the object of her visit.

General Intelligence.

Recent rains have, it is feared, damaged the Indiana and adjacent crops.

Forgeries to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000 of Cook county scrip have been detected in Chicago. One arrest has been made.

This would reduce the total actual value of what is left of the South to $1,200,000,000, or barely a sixth of what it was in 1860.

The hull of the frigate Congress, of Merrimac memory, is to be raised if the thing is practicable. The effort is being made.

Between 1825 and 1861, twenty-eight years, 73,555 persons emigrated to America from Norway. This emigration first became considerable in 1839, and it reached its maximum in 1861. Two-thirds of these emigrants went to Canada, the rest to the United States. From 1850 to 1860, 9,559 persons went from Denmark to America, and from 1860 to 1861 no fewer than 14,865 left Sweden for the same destination.

Over $2,000,000 of Government securities were sent out by the steamer on Saturday, and the purchases on foreign account on Monday morning could not be less than $500,000 more. Who doubts Uncle Sam's credit with his foreign relations?

The deaths occurring in New York during the past week numbered 559—78 men, 66 women, 215 boys and 197 girls—being an increase of 63 as compared with the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 7 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 375 were children under five years of age.

One hundred and eighteen Mormons passed through Quincy, Illinois, one day last week. They had been detained at New York for want of funds to enable them to reach the promised land. The young girls of the party sold their finger and ear-rings and other articles of jewelry, and even a portion of their wardrobes, to raise the wherewithal to make the journey.

The Hamilton, C. W., *Spectator* says that a disease has broken out among the live stock in that part of the Province. During the last few weeks some twenty or thirty head of cattle and horses have died in one locality. In hogs it first shows itself by a swelling of the throat, and terminates fatally in about twelve hours. In cows and horses, they are sick only about ten or twelve hours, and in every case where they have been attacked the result has been fatal.

A private of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry has been detailed to teach the negro school at Danville, Virginia. A correspondent says: It was a novel and somewhat interesting sight to see this sable negress, attired in a long round jacket, with orange trimmings and bronzed with long exposure in the open air, handling the lesson book, the pedagogue insisted of his shooting iron, and helping to educate the race he has helped to free. He is represented as less a teacher than a trooper.

A "perpetual motion clock" is being exhibited at the New Zealand exhibition, and there is said to be no deception in its construction. A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, from Nelson, New Zealand says the inventor has had a clock openly going in his house for the last fifteen months without being touched, and there seems no reason why it should not continue to go as long as the material will wear.

The *Republic* (Richmond) has a calculation which may be roughly outlined thus: The official valuation of the fifteen slave States, by the census of 1860, footed up seven thousand millions of dollars; while their losses since may be estimated thus:

Slaves freed, worth	$2,500,000,000
Loss to de-invasion	1,000,000,000
Loss of four crops of Southern staple	900,000,000
Rebel debt, nominally $1,000,000,000,	
really	500,000,000
Southern share of the Union debt	1,000,000,000
Total loss by the war	$5,800,000,000

Personal.

Governor Curtin intends leaving the capital in a few days, to be absent several weeks, on physician's insists on this short retirement as a necessary step to the improvement of his health.

In a speech at Lexington, Ky., General Blair took ground in favor of a general amnesty, and this, too, while he is thoroughly opposed to those he calls "the rebels," with whom the proposition is supposed to have originated.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Col. Horatio G. Sickle, Health Officer of Philadelphia. He was an officer of the Reserves and was severely wounded. In appointing him, Gov. Curtin secured for City a good officer and recognized a good principle.

The Huntingdon County Union Committee, met in Huntingdon on the 1st inst., and elected Hon. George Taylor, Col. John Huyett and Geo. W. Johnston Senatorial Conferees, and R. S. Wharton, Captain Joseph Johnston and Arch. Hutchison, Representative Conferees. Both Conferences will be held at Lewiston on the 20th inst., to elect delegates to the Union State Convention.

The two sons of the late Senator Douglas are students in the Catholic College at Georgetown, near Washington. They are fine young men, devotedly attached to Mrs. Douglas, who, it will be remembered, is both a Southerner and a belle, who, on her part, has just cause to be proud of them. Their names are Stephen A. and Robert M. Mrs. Douglas is living in Washington with her mother, the widow of the late Senator Dallas, illustrious husband, in a very quiet and unostentatious manner.

Wendell Phillips, in a recent speech said: "The mistake of this whole battle is, that when there was a fight between our Northern and Southern ideas we have had a Southern President. If Hamlin had been Vice-President you might stay at home. If Hamlin had been Vice President, every negro in the Southern States to-day would have the same rights as white men. Who turned him out? Massachusetts turned him out. William Claflin, of West Newton, engineered this man into the Secretaryship, and Claflin put him out, and Massachusetts must bear the blame.

The Secretary of State continues his duties in almost perfect health. The novel and extraordinary splint has been removed from his face by order of the surgeons, and proves to have been a marvelous success, and the very few scars on the face of the original accident, and the subsequent assault of the baffled assassin, with the exception of a slight swelling on the side of the right cheek, Secretary SEWARD rode, this morning, dressed himself, and performed his toilet, even to shaving, without assistance, for the first time since his accident. His friends and the country will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered the use of his arms, one of which was fearfully mutilated when he was thrown from the carriage. For seventy days or three months of suffering, Mr. Sewards mind has been engaged in public business—a fact that will probably be with comparative ease to assume the active and laborious duties of his department.

DIED.

DUFF—On July 4th, 1865, of diphtheria, WILLIAM HOWARD, son of Samuel A. and Matilda M. Duff, aged one year and six months.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL AND YOUTHFUL COLOR.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.

London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London	No Dye.	Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.

It does not require any washing or preparation before or after using. It restores the vitality of the scalp by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and completely restores them to the original beauty, color and strength. It is entirely different from all other Hair Preparations, and is the ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSER COMBINED.

Price, 75 cents per bottle, or $1.00 the half dozen. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by CLARK, KEARS & Co., Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy12

MAGUIRE'S EXTRACT BENNE PLANT.

The greatest modern discovery for Diarrhœa in all its forms, particularly excellent for Chronic Diarrhœa, and has no superior for Cholera and Dysentery. It is only now being introduced in the North, but it is and has been, in the South, the great staple remedy for such complaints for many years. It has been extensively used in all the Government Hospitals in the South, and in which universal success that certificates of its efficacy have been received from all the managers of the various hospitals. It stands now pre-eminent, the best article for all affections of the bowels. If you wish an article that is just what it is represented, and has real merit, try this.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, and near Fourth street. jy13

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 81 WOOD STREET.

This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, PIT WAGONS, Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Casting ngeneral.

IRON AND METAL TURNING.

Done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, McKeesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS.

T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

jy21

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold on THURSDAY MORNING, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, 7 caddies prime Navy Tobacco 18 caddies prime Baltimore Spun Rolls 3 butts Dark 4 lbs.

jy12 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

NEW HARNESS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at M. at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold——sets new double and single Buggy Harness.

jy12 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

COAT AND VEST MAKERS.

AT

KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO'S.

jy13-1w No. 80 Wood street.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—We will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of July 10th, entered our Machine Shop, corner of Point alley and Duquesne Way, and cut to pieces the belting contained therein.

jy13-1w HUGH M. BOLE & CO.

MEETING.—THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING of the ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held in the

WESTERN UNIVERSITY, July 18th,

at 3 o'clock, P. M. Proposals for membership will be received at that meeting.

jy13-3t B. C. GILLSON, M. D., Recording Secretary.

LINCOLN BASE BALL CLUB.—A special meeting of the LINCOLN BASE BALL CLUB will be held at the rooms of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association, Wilkins Hall, on

THURSDAY EVENING, at 8½ o'clock.

A full attendance is desired. By order of the President. J. H. RIGGS,

jy13-1t Secretary.

40 KEGS SIX TWIST TOBACCO. FOR SALE VERY LOW.

Inquire of R. F. WEDDELL,

corner of Smithfield and Water street,

jy13 opposite the Monongahela House.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Stock of the

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

holding receipts will call at No. 57 Water street, and get their certificates.

jy13-1w A. M. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

NEW BACON, SHOULDERS AND SIDES.

Prime Lard.
Sugar Cured Canvassed Hams.
Family Cured Canvassed Hams.
Plain Cured Canvassed Hams.
Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams.
Uncanvassed Family Cured Hams.
Sugar Cured Canvassed Dried Beef.
20 bbls prime Early Apples.
100 bbls No. 1 Salt in store and for sale by

COOK, BROS. & CO.,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
jy13

3,000 TONS OF COAL WANTED.

HARRISBURG GAS WORKS,
HARRISBURG, PA., July 11, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Harrisburg Gas Works for the delivery of Three Thousand (3,000) Tons of GAS COAL, until August 1 1865. The Coal must be of the very best quality, and delivered at the Gas Works at the rate of Three Hundred (300) Tons per month. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, who will give all further information on the subject.

jy13-16t GEORGE BERGNER, Secretary.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON D. C., June 25, 1865.

By direction of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the places and dates named below, viz:

Reading, Pa., MONDAY, July 17.
Easton, Pa., TUESDAY, July 18.
Philadelphia, Pa., MONDAY, July 24.
Pittsburgh, Pa., THURSDAY, July 27.

Two hundred serviceable Mules at each place.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldier.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of both farmers and dealers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms, cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O. 1353-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS,

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,

BRIDGE IRON,

ANGLE and T IRON,

GUARD IRON,

COAL SCREEN IRON,

T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,

TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk,

BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,

CUT NAILS and SPIKES,

SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,

RAILROAD SPIKES,

RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,

PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,

COLD ROLLED MOWER and REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office,

120 WATER AND 158 FRONT.

Branch House,

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,

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PROFESSOR MORRIS'

AZUMEA,

THE

PREMIUM YEAST

OR

BAKING POWDER.

On page 473 of Parrish's Pharmacy, it is said of the essential ingredients that enter into the composition of the AZUMEA: "That many dyspeptics who cannot voluntarily fresh light cakes when raised with Yeast, can eat them with impunity when raised in this way: and in view of the harmlessness of the ingredients, recommends their general use.

This excellent article, which has been in general use for many years,

HEREAFTER.

The gold and rose of the resplendent West
Dissolved into gray — and the twilight breeze
With wispering sob the birches, from the copse
Rang the clear mellow notes of Eve's own bird

Wakening an echo in my pulse and brain!
As sweet and full of melody hath the power
To wake the slumbering memories of our souls,
And paint our past life in the present hour.

Above the hill arose a little lamp,
A white thread waven in the black robe of night,
A good star moved in the blue lap of heaven,
Whose soft rays shed upon me its pure light.

There was a time—not far, yet 'tis an age—
When the Past was my Present, and I dreamed
What now it feeks not, yet would dream again.
So dear to me that tender Vision seemed.

From out the wreck of these my scattered hopes
Arbeth upward, throughing a singing sea
Of mid-air troubles, that bright, distant star,
And set a light betwixt despair and me.

The yellow sands stretch o'er the curved bay
In broad expanse what time the spring-tides fall
Below the wake of the ebb, yet the slow sea
Purus from its ebb again, and covereth all.

So spread before us lie the things of earth,
Wherewith we catch a glimpse of the sublime,
Amon the tide of working life flows on,
And all is merged in the sea of time.

In "The Hereafter" shall these things be plain?
Who knows? It is not given to us to tell;
Short sighted as we are, we seek to raise
The veil, and cannot—yet it is as well.

SCIENTIFIC SPECULATIONS.

Marriages Between Blood Relations—Arabs, Tartars, Virginians, &c.—The Diameter of the Moon—All about the Upper Atmosphere—Animal Barometers and Atmospheric Influence.

PARIS, May 30, 1865.—Among the popular errors, the fallacy of which I noted and extended travels have convinced me, few are more generally admitted than the belief that "long continuance of intermarriage between blood relations deteriorates the race." I have often been enabled to observe the contrary. In Africa, where, owing to old prejudices, certain families constantly intermarry among themselves, the race which springs from these alliances is in no way inferior to others. In Virginia, I remarked that in certain counties where a single family owns the greater part of the soil, all the inhabitants bear the same name and are cousins. I never saw a finer race. In certain villages in Tartary I saw the same thing, but without being able to perceive the least difference between the offspring of such alliances and the population of other villages. Nevertheless, it is an universal belief alliances of this kind necessarily engender beings afflicted with some vice of conformation or with degeneracy, among which are madness, epilepsy, idiocy and cretinism, deafness, dumbness, blindness, the whiteness of the Albinos, sterility, &c.—for there is no evil consequences which have not been imputed to the influence of consanguineous marriages. In the interest of truth, and in the more immediate interest of the tranquility of mind of families united by consanguinity, too many facts cannot be brought to prove how unfounded are the prejudices which research, apparently scientific, have recently strengthened, because writers who lack the true spirit of criticism have too willingly echoed them, guided by the wish to correct these errors, I had compiled the material necessary for the publication of a memoir upon this important social question, when I was agreeable surprised by seeing a notice of Mr. Augusta Voisin's work, in the weekly *compte rendu* of the Academy of Science.

The author passed a month last year in the Borough of Batz (Lower Loire), "the inhabitants of which" he states, "have, for several centuries past, been in the habit of contracting consanguineous marriages, and live almost isolated from the surrounding populations, intercourse with which they seem to despise." He has examined the result of the marriages between blood relations which are at present to be found there forty-six in number. The antecedents of the husband and wife have been examined into; they have themselves been questioned as well as their children, and examined intellectually and physically. Mr. Voisin has, beside, sought information from the Mayor, the curate and the elders of the country. From all this he has drawn up statistics, the principal results of which are as follows:

Out of forty-six households of the borough of Batz, who are united by ties of blood, five are composed of second cousins; thirty are between the offspring of second cousins, and ten between cousins of the fourth degree. The five marriages between second cousins have produced twenty-three children, of whom none were infirm or malformed at their birth; two died of sickness. The thirty-one marriages between the issues of second cousins have produced a hundred and thirty children, none of whom have any infirmity or congenital affection; twenty-four have died of acute diseases. The ten marriages between cousins of the fourth remove have given twenty-nine children, three of whom have died of acute diseases; the others are all well. The health of the fathers and mothers of these married couples, says M. Voisin, is good, and exempt from all chronic maladies; that also of the individuals themselves and of their children is excellent. They are generally tall and the configuration of the head with most of them corresponds to a uniform type.

Out of the forty-six couples thus studied, only two are sterile, where the bride and bridegroom are relatives of the third degree. The forty-five others have produced in all a hundred and seventy-four children, out of whom twenty-nine are dead.

Two striking facts result from these figures: the fertility of marriages between blood relatives of the borough of Batz is greater than the average fertility of marriages in France, and the mortality of the children is relatively less. M. Voisin sums up his observations that consanguineous marriages, in the borough, have produced no maladies, no degeneracy and no malformations; and that of its seventy cousins the race has remained very fine and very pure. This should not surprise us; on the contrary, "I think," says the author, "that this result is to be attributed to the exceptional topographical conditions of the country and its climate, to hygiene, to habits, to the morality of the inhabitants and the absence of all morbid inheritance."

From all these facts, M. Voisin concludes that "under the said conditions of good selection, consanguinity does not injuriously affect the offspring and race, but on the contrary improves its good qualities." This conclusion comprises that which M. Sanson had laid down in these terms, and the correctness of which is corroborated by my own observations:

"Consanguinity raises the hereditary offspring to its highest development."

M. Laid and M. Mouchezan are busy computing about the moon. M. Liais had assumed that to make calculation and observation agree, it is necessary to reduce the mean of the diameter of the moon, as stated in the astronomical tables from seven to eight seconds. M. Mouchezan undertakes to prove by a rigorous observation of the last annular eclipse of the sun, at St. Catarina (Brazil), that observation and calculation agree; the calculation gave five minutes and thirty seconds, and observation five minutes and thirty-five seconds.

Before quitting the celestial domain, I wish to speak of a very interesting lecture delivered by M. Coulvier Gravier before the Congress of the Provincial Institutes, upon the advantages which meteorology would derive from the observation of falling stars.

M. Coulvier Gravier brought up, very appropriately, the opinions of Messrs. Desparin, Bouvard and Sir John Herschell as to the part played in the illustrious Dean of the Academy of Sciences, the late M. Biot, which all affirm that it is impossible to cause meteorology to progress so long as the cause of the oscillation of the barometer is not discovered, or at least approached, and these authorities also state that the want of success in this science arises from the fact that, up to the present day, the higher atmospheric regions have not been fittingly examined.

Starting at this point, M. Coulvier Gravier informed the Assembly that for fifty-four years past, while observing the meteoric phenomena, he had especially attended to the observation of the higher regions of the atmosphere, thus meeting the views of the illustrious *savans* whom we have mentioned, and extending the field of study.

In truth, admitting twenty-five leagues to be the height of the atmosphere, and two leagues and a half as the average height of the highest clouds, it will be seen that from the region of the clouds to the confines of the atmosphere a vast zone remains to be studied, which up to this day has been unobserved.

M Coulvier Gravier has examined with special care the relative peculiarities of shooting stars, and has convinced himself that the rapidity and direction of their course are due to the higher atmospheric currents—that consequently the shooting stars may be considered as the weather-cocks which indicate the winds which prevail in the higher regions.

But in the higher part of the atmosphere, as in any other medium, there exist contrary currents of wind. If a meteor, urged on by one current, meets another current of greater strength which forces it to retrograde, the star or meteor is called *perturbed*, and the force which causes this result is called perturbation. It is this perturbation which must be carefully observed and taken account of in the meteorological provisions. For thirty-six hours following the observations the barometer experiences its influence, and seventy-two hours after sometimes even ninety-six, the terre-trial winds obey the direction of the current which has caused the perturbation.

"It is in view of the attentive examination of all these facts," says M. Coulvier Gravier, "that there is authority for saying that the cause for the oscillation of the barometer, so long sought, has been found at last."

It would be interesting to examine the proportional atmospheric susceptibility of different animals, and of different human temperaments as compared with that of the barometer. The barometer undergoes variations thirty-six hours after perturbation, and thirty-six hours before the terrestrial change. Persons affected with corns or rheumatism generally perceive the sensation from fifteen to twenty-four hours beforehand.

Other persons without any special infirmity perceive the terrestrial changes from twenty-two to twenty-four hours beforehand, consequently almost instantaneously after the perturbation of the higher regions. I am among the number of these, and I have carefully observed the nature of the sensations—the exactness and rapidity of their indication. It would be, I request, interesting if special observations could be made on this subject.

Another observation which M. Coulvier Gravier made to the Congress is this: "During periods of dryness, the average direction of shooting stars and bolides is from the north-east toward the East, while during periods of rain it is toward the South and Southwest." This being the case, M. Biot would be right in saying that the first field of observation in meteorology is in the higher regions of atmosphere.

"If, then," says M. Coulvier Gravier, "the dryness and humidity are perfectly indicated by the azimuthal position of the resulting force of shooting stars and their perturbations, it is certain that what passes in these diverse periods is equally produced every day in the year."

Let us hope, with M. Coulvier Gravier, that these data, incomplete in they are, will attract the attention of the learned world to the necessity of completing, by numerous experiments made with the greatest care, those observations which tend to enable men to foresee in all positions of life, the coming changes of weather soon enough to avoid the evils they give rise to.

JACQUES DE BOVET.—N. Y. Courier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mathew's VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

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jy13-1t

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aug5

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. E. Shaw, Practical Optician, 58 Fifth street:

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	80	68
12 M.	105	76
3 P. M.	115	77
6 P. M.	115	77
Barometer at 5 P. M.		29 1-10.

MILK—THE PRICE TOO HIGH.—Milk, like butter, is still held at a high figure, eight cents per quart. There has not been a summer for many years when grass and hay were so plenty as the present one, and why the price of milk should be more than six cents per quart, we cannot understand.

NEARLY DROWNED.—Colonel James M. Cooper, of Allegheny City, made a narrow escape from drowning at Cape May, a few days ago. The Colonel was bathing at the time, and venturing too far, his feet were taken from under him. A life boat being at hand, he was, with considerable difficulty, rescued.

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening James O'Connor, Esq., late President of the Fourth National Bank of this city, was presented with an elegant set of silver by the officers of that institution. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Thomas Donnelly, and the present was received by Mr. O'Connor in a few appropriate remarks.

THE INCOME LIST.—In making the assessments of incomes, Assessors, unavoidably perhaps, made some mistakes, and they can be readily corrected. The income return of Mr. McCullough, of the Post, should be $2,500, instead of $88, as published, and that of Daniel Cooper, of the First ward, is $8,410 instead of $1,410.

ODD FELLOWS' PROCESSION.—There will be a grand procession of odd Fellows in McKeesport, on Tuesday next, under the auspices of Butcher and Youghiogheny Lodges, to which neighboring Lodges are invited. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. J. McIlvaine, of New Brighton, and Rev. Winterhamen, of Allegheny. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Connellsville Railroad.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—On Saturday night last some malicious scoundrel entered Mr. H. M. Bole's shop, corner of Point alley and Duquesne Way, and cut all the leather belting in the works. Suspicion attached to a former employee, who had been discharged a few days before, when he was arrested. He had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, but as no evidence could be produced against him, he was discharged.

SUPERIOR LEATHER.—Among the numerous substantial articles donated to the Soldiers Home Fair, a quantity of harness leather and oak-tanned skins from the Eagle Tannery of Charles Kiefer, Pittsburgh, Pa., is deserving special notice. Both descriptions were manifestly of such superior tannage and finish, as to elicit the praise of all competent judges. They have been deposited in the building when it found quick sales at high figures, which is perhaps the best assurance of its excellent quality.—*Minnesota News.*

HOSPITAL CHANGES.—An Annapolis correspondent states that the following Pennsylvanians have been discharged from General Hospital No. 2, in compliance with general orders of War Department: Privates Curtiss Deffrass, D, 66th Pa.; Evan Wilber, K, 100th Pa.; Daniel Grotice, H, 149th Pa.; Wm. Derrick, K, 5th Pa. Cav.; Wm. Kesler, L, 6th Pa. Cav.; George Whittaker, C, 75d Pa.; Wm. L. Smith, K, 21st Pa. Cav., David Rickster, B, 16th Pa. Cav.; George Brown, M, 2nd Pa., and Corporal John C. Watson, D, 97th Pa. Died—Charles Brockman, H, 67th Pa.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—A warrant was issued by Mayor Lowry for the arrest of a young man named Richardson, charged with committing an indecent assault upon a young girl, aged about sixteen years. The parties reside in the Seventh ward. It appears that the girl left her father's house late on the previous evening on an errand, when she was met by Richardson who enticed her into a stable, and, notwithstanding her entreaties, compelled her to remain there until one o'clock, when she was released by the night police. Richardson succeeded in escaping, and has probably left the city. The injured woman is the daughter of a poor but respectable citizen.

—Last evening Richardson appeared at the Mayor's office, and entered bail for a hearing this morning at ten o'clock.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—On Monday evening four prisoners confined in the jail at Greensburg, succeeded in making their escape. Their names are Robert McBath, charged, with stabbing a man at a spelling school, and who has since died from the wounds; John Gilligan, for stealing money; Isaac Long for the same of fence, and ——— Walters charged with adultery. They made their escape a little before sun down, by filing off a rivet that fastened the door leading to the basement. McBath who was hobbled, succeeded in removing his irons before leaving. Pursuit was made, but no clue has been had to their whereabouts. They evidently had outside assistance.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society have laid out the "Iron City Park" in an artistic manner, and the necessary buildings for the forthcoming Fair in September next, are now being erected. During the war the former Fair Grounds and buildings in the Sixth Ward, have been occupied by the State and National authorities. At the late session of the Legislature an act granting two thousand dollars to the Society for the use of the grounds was passed, but as some cause has not been signed by the Governor, Gen. Jas. S. Negley will leave for Harrisburg to-day for the purpose of seeing that His Excellency and his wife sign the bill. As the Association is greatly in need of funds at present, it is to be hoped that the General's mission will prove successful.

Serious Accident.

A young man named John Cotter, in the employ of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, while attending to the coupling of some cars on the track at the depot on Penn street, yesterday had his right arm seriously injured. The flesh was lacerated from half way down the arm, and the skin torn as far as the wrist on the inside and back of the arm. The wound was frightful to look at, and at first it was feared that the arm had been injured so seriously that amputation would be necessary, but no bones were broken. The surgeons in attendance, Drs. Cowley and Childs, administered chloroform at the request of the patient, and sewed up and bandaged the arm. The man seemed more comfortable afterwards, and was sent to his home in Manchester.

A Regatta in Pittsburgh.

Our citizens have lately evinced a more than ordinary interest in the invigorating and healthful pastime of rowing. Some years ago, our rivers were covered every evening with a shoal of crafts of every description, but owing to the large numbers of young men who volunteered for the war, the sport was lost sight of. Now, however, that many of them have returned to their homes, a re-organization of clubs have been effected, and the indications are that the sport will become more popular than ever. The superiority of Pittsburgh oarsmen is acknowledged throughout the country, and with a little effort their number could be largely augmented. There is certainly no more manly or health-giving exercise, and every facility should be afforded the clubs to enable them not only interesting to the members but to the public at large.

The initiatory steps for a grand regatta at this city, with prizes of suitable amounts to attract the attention of clubs from a distance, are now being taken, and to understand the proposition is meeting with the attention which its importance merits. The various clubs of the city—the Undine, Crescent, Atlantic, Jackson and others, should immediately take the matter in hand, and they can rely upon the hearty and active co-operation of our citizens generally. The prizes to be competed for could readily be secured, and the occasion would attract a large number of strangers from a distance, who are anxious to see our oarsmen pull upon their own waters. The time designated for the proposed regatta is the morning of the day of the Firemen's Annual Parade, which will take place in September next.

Massillon, Ohio, Items.

An attentive friend at Crestline, Ohio, sends us the following items: On Friday morning last, about three o'clock, John Fletcher, a resident of Mercer, Pennsylvania, arrived at Galion, and met on the platform at the depot three strangers, of whom he inquired whether he could make connection with the train at Crestline, but received no satisfactory answer. He continued on his way towards Crestline and was accompanied by three men. As the party approached Wolf swamp, two miles west of Crestline, one of them tagged behind, and when they had entered the swamp they knocked down, robbed and left for dead Fletcher, who was found the next morning weltering in his blood and conveyed to Crestline. No clue was had to the perpetrators, until a gambling scamp, named Lovell, entered a saloon on Saturday, and asked for the loan of five dollars, remarking that he and his friends had made a haul, and he would repay the loan as soon as he saw them. This led to his arrest, and subsequently to that of an individual known as Butcher Jim, to whom Fletcher's money, watch and chain were found. Samuel Barker, ex-conductor on a sleeping car, was arrested afterwards, and made a full and free confession of the robbery and intended murder. The defendants are in jail awaiting trial.

A man named Orr, proprietor of the Union House, Crestline, and Dr. Cooper, a well known citizen, were arrested on Monday by U. S. Marshal Bill, of the Northern District of Ohio, charged with being counterfeiters. In a barrel of beans, in an upper room of Orr's house, were found one thousand dollars worth of counterfeit postal currency, second issue, in packages of one hundred dollars each. The goods were taken to Cleveland.

Some four weeks ago, there was a dancing party at Leesville Cross Roads, two miles from Crestline, at which a difficulty occurred, resulting in a murder. The murderer escaped, but on Saturday last ventured to again to Crestline, when he was promptly arrested and committed to prison. His name is Andrew Simons.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met on Tuesday evening. Present Messrs. Brush, McAuley, Nobbs, Sergeant and Singerly.

The monthly reports of the Principals of the High and Colored Schools were read and ordered to be filed.

On motion, Wednesday, August 2, was fixed as the time for the re-examination of applicants for admission into the High School.

Mr. McAuley, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report, which was read and ordered to be filed.

A number of warrants were authorized to be issued for the payment of sundry bills.

Mr. Brush from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented a report with the accompanying resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the appointment for teachers of the Ward, High and Colored Schools, for the ensuing year, be as follows:

	Principals.	Tch'rs.	Gram'r.	Intermde.	Primary Tchers.
1st Ward	1	2	2	2	3
2d "	1	2	2	2	3
3d "	1	2	2	2	3
4th "	1	2	2	2	3
5th "	1	2	2	2	3
6th "	1	2	2	2	3
7th "	1	2	2	2	3
8th "	1	2	2	2	3
9th "	1	2	2	2	3

High School—One Principal, one Prof. of Mathematics, one teacher of Book-Keeping and Penmanship, one teacher of Drawing and two assistant teachers.

Colored School—One Principal and one assistant.

Resolved, That the salaries of the teachers shall be at the following rates per annum:

Ward Schools—Principals, $1,100; Grammer Teachers, $1,200; Intermediate teachers, $800; Primary teachers, $550.

High School—Principal, $1,400; Professor of Mathematics, $1,200; teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship, $800; teacher of Drawing, $220; One Male Assistant, $800; One Female Assistant, $550.

Colored Schools—Principal, $850; Assistant, $350.

Resolved, That the salary of the Janitor of the High School shall be $450 per annum, and that of the Janitor of the Colored School $420.

On motion the report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brush, the Professors, Teachers, &c., of the High and Colored Schools were re-elected for the ensuing year.

High School—Principal, Philotus Dean; Professor of Mathematics, Wm. W. Dickson; Assistants, Joseph H. Montgomery, $750; Josephine A. Sheppard; Teacher of Penmanship, &c., Alex. Cowley; Teacher of Drawing, A. Vander Naillen; Janitor, Hugh Boice.

Colored School—Principal, C. Sackett; Assistant, Miss Emily Burr; Janatrix, Mrs. Sarah Elsbury.

On motion, adjourned.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Hamill Challenged for from $1,000 to $5,000.

Mr. Gilbert Ward being determined to row only over his own fishing pond, his challenge to the champion oarsman, Hamill, has fallen to the ground, although the latter will row him anywhere except at Newburg. Another aspirant for the championship appears in the person of one S. Hutchinson, who is thus introduced by the New York *Clipper*: The morning mail of July 10th brought us the following challenge from a Mr. Hutchinson to James Hamill, the present sculling champion. As we do not know the challenger, we are unable of course to endorse it as genuine, but as the preliminaries are simple and easy, we do not doubt but that Mr. Hamill will respond, if only to find out who Mr. Hutchinson is. Here is said challenge:

"EDITOR CLIPPER.—*Dear Sir*:—As there has been so much paper talk between Messrs. James Hamill and Gilbert Ward in relation to the championship of the United States, neither one failing to agree to the other's proposition, and wishing to find out whether Mr. Hamill is champion or not, I will row him a five or ten mile race on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, or for one to pay his own expenses. If he wishes to accept this challenge, he can send a deposit to Frank Queen, with a copy of the articles, and I will cover his money, sign the articles, and proceed with the match.

"Yours truly, S. HUTCHINSON.

"New York, July 9, 1865."

Hamill left the city yesterday for New York to witness the great four oared race, and will doubtless find out who S. Hutchinson is before he returns.

Convention of the Plasterers' National Union.

The National Convention of delegates from the Plasterers' Unions of the country will commence its sessions in this city this morning at 10 o'clock, at Hare's Hall, Liberty street. Delegates from Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Washington City, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Chicago, and other cities will be in attendance. The business of the Convention will outshell, among other things, first, of a discussion and decision upon the subject of adopting or rejecting the eight hour system of labor; second, the matter of lathing will be considered, which is believed to belong legitimately to the plasterers, as well as the ornamental work, usually done by men who have no knowledge of plastering.

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Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JULY 13, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20s	105 50	106
United States 7-30s	99 62½	99 75
United States Certificates	99 50	———
Gold	146	———
Allegheny County 6's	69 75	———
Pittsburgh 6's	———	70 00
Connellsville Railroad 6's	74 00	———
Allegheny & Manchester Railway	50 00	———
Connellsville Union Interest	9 00	———
Connellsville interest	9 50	———
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	———	7 00
People's National Bank	102 50	103
Acme Oil	———	10 00
Allegheny & Pittsburg Oil Co.	———	60
Banner	———	50
Columbia	24 00	27 00
Cherry Run Central	———	99
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	———	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	———	1 10
Central Basin	———	65
Eldorado	56½	———
Murray	———	75
Oil Basin	———	9 75
Paxton	———	9 00
Ritchey	———	90
Union Lubric	———	25
2nd Mort Stock and 1st R. R. Bonds	———	75 00
Phœnix	———	1 00
Aetna Oil and Mining Co	19	20
Gallatin and Amboy Oil Co	32½	———
Monongehela Pioneer Oil Co	———	25

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, July 12—P. M.

There are various speculations about the final issue of the almost countless number of oil companies which have been created during the past year. It is demonstrated that not one, probably, in every ten will ever come to a paying point to its stockholders. In the beginning everything was favorable, but too much speculation has affected the whole oil-producing occupation, and at the present time the petroleum interest is flattened out. Oil stocks are discouraged, and buyers are cautious. Undoubtedly many of the moonshine corporations which have been started will have to fail. They will exhaust the means and patience of their stockholders. The latter will resolve to pay no more money, considering what they have already contributed as inevitably lost. Either a few men will get the control, or they will be sold out for a song, and those who come in at the death will bag the game. And yet, with all these disadvantages, petroleum *per se*, will not suffer. It has become an object of worth to commerce, and the demand for it will be steady. The consumption will increase, the value of the productions increase. The companies organized for the production of oil, which have avoided the arts of the stock exchange, which have at all times paid attention to the development of their lands, and which have been managed with patient industry, will reap the benefit. Their course was clear from the first. It was to attend to their own business immediately, and not to the general aroundabout. They are now approaching the time when it will be demonstrated if this policy will pay. As the number of flimsy companies fade out—as the chaff is riddled from the grain—the old-fashioned, honestly conducted companies will rise in estimation. They will find their reward in good prices. Their stock will be sought after, and not always. Happy they who have interest in such concerns, for they will undoubtedly receive the benefit of their patience and perseverance.

—A rich and handsome testimonial of regard for the late President of the Fourth National Bank, James O'Connor, Esq., has been tendered him in the shape of a service of silver plate, by the Directors of the institution. It is in appreciation of his integrity, energy, ability and success whilst performing his official duties. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., is on behalf of Directors makes the following remarks: "It becomes my pleasant duty to tender to you this service of plate. The words engraved on this memorial so fully conveys the intention of the Stockholders of the Bank and their sentiments in relation to your late position, that any additional words that I could utter would not more fully express their appreciation of your valuable services, and the high esteem in which you are held by the stockholders and all interested in the success of the Fourth National Bank. In this beautiful vase you have selected as a proper memorial to convey our regard for you as a valuable officer of the bank and a courteous gentleman. I trust will be received by you in the kind spirit in which it is tendered, and that you may long look upon it as a token of friendly relations which have always existed between us as friends and stockholders in the institution over which you so ably presided. In after years when some may change, and circumstances so operate as to make it necessary for the bank to go into any wait some of us into another state of existence, this inscription on this set may serve to call to the recollection of the survivors the friendly intercourse and kind relations which existed between us, and which we hope will continue as long as the perishable substance of which these words are engraved."

The bank has been very fortunate in the selection of the successor to Mr. O'. Thomas Donnelly, Esq., is widely known for his integrity, prudence, large means and his ability and experience as a financier. With him at the helm, the Fourth National will keep clear of any coming breakers.

The Detroit people are discriminating against every other kind of paper currency except greenbacks. National and Federal bank bills are discounted there on the first instant. Merchants generally, therefore, refuse to take any other money, and the result is, that Detroit is coming upon a currency that the people can handle with safety, lay up, or travel with in any part of the country. That is the most quite perfect yet, and will not be until the people ignore the forced city banks, which have no business to be associated with greenbacks and National currency.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading clearing house banks of Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	This Week.	Inc. or Dec.
Capital	$14,462,500	
Loans	21,504,779	Inc. $131,018
Specie	1,183,631	1,087,700 Inc. 1,069
Legal Tenders	2,104,200	1,944,910 Inc. 1,220,000
Deposits	20,850,230	21,340,022 Inc. 363,062
Circulation	8,771,226	8,758,365 Dec. 12,941

The bank exhibits the past week about one very unfavorably from that of the previous week, with the exception of the legal tenders, which increased $1,220,382. The loans and the deposits increased the former $131,018, and the latter $363,062.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

Business since our last issue was not very brisk; the demand being limited, sales were of a similar description. We are in the midst of the dull season, hence large operations are not among the things to be expected just now. The receipts of produce, although not large, were sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. As a general thing, prices were nominal; former prices would answer on the present occasion. The weather has been changeable, but on the whole favorable for the season, excepting the day, with cool nights and mornings. The Allegheny river is below low water stages. The trade on that stream, for some weeks past, has been carried on with keels, flats and barges; this, however, is a slow process for these fast times, and brings to mind the days of Mike Fink and Davy Crockett, but we have got to go back these days to the old region of Pennsylvania, and slack water to keep the road company and regular prices. On the Monongahela and Ohio rivers business was not very brisk. Boats on the lower trade have to wait some time to pick up a paying trip. The manufacturing trade in the city does not appear to be in a good trip. The packet Minerva is the only boat now loading for that port; she will have dispatch. The J. S. Hall is announced for Wheeling and Parkersburgh passengers and shipper will bear this in mind. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR.—The demand is moderate, and the sales of baled and loose being liberal. Sales 15 tons baled a prime article, at $9 50; 30 do. loose do., and sales also of 20 bbls old very choice, at $9—pretty steep figures.

HAY.—The hay market is dull, owing to the best of seasons, the supply on hand being light. Sales of 2 packages packed at $20 50; fresh foll would commanad higher prices.

CORN.—The market was well supplied with the article for the season. Sales were by the wagon load at 90c. Baled shelled is taken in all at $1 05 lb. During the week 12,500 bu. at the depot at 90c.

OATS.—Sales of 1,000 bushels from store at 80c.

BARLEY.—Sales of 200 bushels from store at 80c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Buckwheat was dull. The high prices have increased the receipts, and prices have declined. Sales of 4 bbls at 20c.

SEEDS.—The seed market is inactive. Dealers manifest no disposition to operate to any extent at present; hence the sales are small. Timothy is in small way. Sales—Sales of 320 bushels from store at 4c.; sales of 1 car load on track at 3 50@3 62½; sales of 200 bushels from store at 3 75@3 87½. Flax seed is in demand. Sales of 300 bushels from store at 4c. Barley—Sales of 140 bushels spring at 1 10. Corn was dull; sales of 1,000 bushels were not on hand. Prices nominal at 2 00@2 50. Wheat—The market was inactive. Prices have undergone no change. Sales of 100 bushels from store at 2 30@2 40. Prices nominal.

FEATHERS.—The market has undergone no perceptible change for some time. Dealers have confined their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their immediate wants. Now, we have just passed the season of large sales to record. The principal inquiry was for the better grades. Sales of 250 bbls extra flour, in lots, at 8 75@9 25. Sales of 100 bbls family flour, at 9 50@10. A lot of extra was reported at $6 00.

BUTTER.—The market was steady but prices were unchanged; sales of Cuba at 14@15c; refined at former prices. Coffee—Rio and coffee A 19c; hard refined 22c. Porto Rico—The season for old is about over. We note sales of the new crop at $1 50 @ bush. The receipts are increasing.

BACON.—The market was firm with a good demand; sales of 2 bbls. The country sides clear at 16c. Hams—Sales 100 lbs plain at 20c; 2 bbls sugar cured at 22c. Sales of pickled cured meat were: Shoulders at 16½@16½c; Sides at from at 17½@17½; S. C. Hams at 20@22—a further advance.

LARD.—Steady at 22c.

LUMBER.—Market steady but not very active; sales of No. 1 at $1 65 and No. 2 $1 55 ₰ gallon.

Cotton, Hemp and Tobacco at St. Louis.

JULY 12.—Tobacco—We note a steady market, with sales of 85 hhds, including 9 packages, at $4 50@5 50 for 3 leaf; $4 30 to 4 50; 7 factory do from 5 50 to 6 00; 7 planters do from $8 00 to 8 50. 11 common shipping leaf from $8 00 to 12 25; 6 medium do from $14 to 15 25; 1 common manufacturing leaf at $6 50, and 1 medium do at 25; also, 1 box at $7 00 to 9 00 lbs. Hhds on 11 hhds were rejected.

Cotton—The market was firm at about Saturday's figures, but buyers could not be induced to pay full quotations. Transactions comprised only 221 bales, mostly mixed and inferior lots, including 3 and 9 at 35c; 6 at 35½; 20 and 9 at 36; 29 at 37c for low middling and strict for ordinary; 1 and 6 at 37½; 6 and 14 at 38c; 9 at 38½; 2 at 39c; 4 and 36 at 39½ and 5 at 37½ @ 38c. We quote middling at 42@43c and firm, with a reduced stock on the market.

Hemp—There was a little demand for rough hemp to be made into rope; but we heard of no inquiry for other grades. Tow was also in demand for the same purpose. Sales of 1,000 pounds at 6½c; 2,000 pounds at 6½c; 1,000 pounds at 6½c; 1,000 pounds at 6½c; 1